PRICE THREE CENTS.

HE WILL NOT RESIGN TILL MR. HEALY HAS SOUGHT A RE-ELECTION.

TIMOTHY HEALY CONFINED TO HIS BED WITH

SERIOUS INJURIES-ON TRIAL FOR THE TIPPERARY RIOT. Cork, March 24 .- The Parnell Leadership Committee of this city has announced that Mr. Parnell

will not resign until Mr. Healy has sought a re-Timothy D. Healy, who was assaulted yesterday in this city in the dressing-room of the Victoria Hotel by O'Brien Dalton, said to-day: "I was

offering my hand in friendly greeting to Mr. Dalton when he rushed in upon me and hit me a terrific blow in the face, smashing my spectacles and forcing some of the broken glass into my face. The injury to my right eye causes intense pain. No, I shall not prosecute him. I freely forgive him, for he has done good work for his country. Besides, he is going to be tried by the

The injury to Mr. Healy's right eye is more serious than at first supposed. Mr. Healy is confined to his bed, and his physicians say that there is a prospect that he will remain in his room for

The trial of Michael O'Brien Dalton and the other persons who are charged with rioting at the time of the trial at Tipperary of Messrs, John Dillon and William O'Brien and a number of others, on a charge of conspiracy, for which offence Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were convicted and are now serving their sentences, opened in this city to-day. Besides the charge of rioting made against them, the prisoners are also accused of having assaulted Colonel Caddell, who was in command of the police at Tipperary at the time of the trial. The transfer yesterday of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien from the Galway jail to the jail here is believed to have been connected with this case, as both these men will be called upon to give evidence in the pending trial, the rioting having occurred prior to their departure from Ire land, during the progress of the conspiracy trial.

Among the witnesses summoned is John Morley, who was present at the time of the trouble, and who would undoubtedly have been badly injured by a constable who aimed a blow with his baton at him, had not the blow been warded off by Alfred Illingworth, an English Member of Parliament, will also testify.

Mr. Carson, in stating the case for the Crown, argued that the riot was a preconceived one, and that it had been got up for political purposes. He declared that the presence of Mr. Morley at the time of the riot was due to party aims.

After the adjournment of the trial to-day Mr.

Morley was permitted to have a private interview with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in the jail.

Dublin, March 24.—The Tories and Unionists of Sligo finally resolved to-night not to take part in the coming election in that division. Their decision was received by the McCarthyites with loud

cheers.

London, March 24.—"The Times" to-day says that Mr. Parnell having announced that he had sent his application for the Chiltern Hundreds to Mr. Nolan, Mr. Healy has sent his application to Sir Thomas Esmonde for simultaneous presentation with that of Mr. Parnell. "The Times" adds: "A contest in Cork must follow unless Mr. Parnell tries to escape by pleading some flaw in the procedure of his apponent. If he decides to fight, it is the plain duty of the Unionists to july in the coming battle. The Conservatives should therefore start a candidate, for in the division of their foes lies the Unionists' opportunity."

AN INHUMAN GOVERNOR PUT TO DEATH. THE MASSACRE OF 278 PERSONS IN A MADA-GASCAR PROVINCE AVENGED.

March 24.-Prompt vengeance has fallen upor Ramiasatra, Governor of the Province of Belanona. women and children, belonging to the leading families Dispatches just received here say that Ramiasatra, to ther with his brother, who is supposed to have in stigated the massacre, has been executed on the spot where the wholesale killing took place under the crue

Ramiasatra's crime originated in the fact that he dressed to the Government, asking protection from his repeated acts of cruelty. This so enraged the Governor that he began to slaughter men, women and children, and continued so doing for several days many cases the agonies of the victims were protracted the Governor's causing them to be gramembered, their heads to be slowly sawed off, and by subjecting them to other acts of torture. The bodies of all the victims were thrown to the dogs. In addi tion to those atrocities, the survivors were compelled to erect a trophy, composed of the heads of the nurdered people, upon a spot near the scene of the

murdered people, upon a spot near the scene of the butchery.

The fary of the populace was aroused to such an extent by Ramhasatra's inhuman conduct that the flow ernment of Madagascar was compelled to take notice of the matter and promised to investigate the whole affair and to punish the offenders if they were found to be guilty. This, thanks to the moral pressure brought to hear on the Government by the foreign residents, has been done, and Governoe Ramhasatra and his equally ferocious brother have been put to death.

There is no doubt that the foreign residents to Medactascar-British, American and German-have united their efforts to bring about the punishment of Ramiasastra. But these efforts had to be concen trated and presented in a diplomatic form and with official pressure upon the Tannanarive Government That cannot have been done except by the repre sentative of France, the only diplomatic official in Madagascar, who has the title of "Resident General." and who is wielding an effective influence over the Government of Queen Ranavolo Maryake III. practical protectorate of France over Madagascar waestablished as early as 1554, and confirmed by treaty which surrendered to France the entire manage ment of the foreign policy of the great African island.

That prefectorate has been recently recognized officially
by England and Germany. And though the treaty does not apply officially to the management of home Madagascar, internal and external, is directed by the French. Of course it is shaped according to the views of modern civilization; and it has succeeded in eradicating many of the evils, such as slavery, which characterized the policy of the Hovas tovernment. Unfortunately absolutely complete improvements could not have been made in such a short period; and the ancient idea of the predominance of the Hovas race, which came from Malaistrover the aboriginal nalive of which came from Malaistrover the aboriginal nalive of which came from Malaistrover the thought that the not be suddenly eradicated. It is thought that the governors of the provinces who belong to the Hovas, the conquering race, can, since the punishment of Ramiasustra, which was due to the pressure of the French Race, can their right of life and death upon the Malagussics living in their provinces. French. Of course it is shaped according to the view

THE TALLEYRAND MEMOIRS. Paris, March 24.-M. Aulard, professor of history at the sortonne, impeaches the authenticity of the Talleyrand memoirs. He argues that, from Internal ev-Gence, portions of the papers have been suppressed and that the gaps have been clumsily concealed. suggests that the work was done by Bacourt to screen the reputation of Talleyrand or royal personages, a the published version of the memoirs does not account for the prohibition of their publication for so many years. The Duc de Broglie gives an exastve reply to M. Aulard's challenge to produce the original manu-terint.

A STATE OF SIEGE IN MANICALAND. London, March 24.—Intelligence has reached here that the Portuguese have declared a state of siege in Manicaland, South Africa, part of which territory is the scene of the operations of the British South African Company, between which company and the Portuguese authorities there is much boutthity. It is lieved in official circles here that this action of the Portuguese, if the report is true, will result in a fur ther straining of the relations between Great Britain and Portugal. It is stated that the purpose of the Portuguese in declaring a state of siege is to coerce the English who have settled in Yankaland.

THE ENGLISH LABOR COMMISSION. London, March 24.—Replying to a question on the subject in the House of Commons to-day. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, said that he was unable to state definitely what would be the per civing replies from the men nominated to sit on the ministical. For was he able to state in detail the college of the culinary arts and sciences, 2 which began laked in the analysis. sonnel of the Labor Commission, owing to delays in

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891,-TWELVE PAGES.

THE CONFLICT IN CHILL.

A \$2,000,000 FIRE IN IQUIQUE-ONLY TWO WAR-SHIPS LEFT TO THE GOVERNMENT-AN

Panama, March 16.-The English ironclad Warspite arrived at Callao on March 1. Those on board fur-nished information of which the following is a sumcurrences which led to the capture of that port by tion of property valued at \$2,000,000 ment troops took up their position at some distance from it and held themselves in readiness to attack the fifty men in charge. The troops soon heard of this, and marched on the place, 200 strong, under Colonel Soto. They reached it about 6 o'clock in the morning, and there fell in with a guard of sailors. Firing be- day of the dedication ceremonles, and will be ushered to the West One-hundred-and-tenth-st. police gan, and the shore fusiliade led the ships promptly to open fire. The Blanca, Encalada, Esmeralda and Huascar used their heavy guns, while the transports

fire brigade. "At 3:30 p. m. another fire broke out, and this time the efforts of the firemen proved useless, and the flames spread until the whole central part of Iquique. where the best stores and buildings stood, was a mas of flames. Up to February 26, when the Warspite left Iquique, the ruins were still burning. The fight which resulted in the fire was a bloody one, and it would have been more prolonged had an arrangement not been \$10,000 to divide among his men, who were then to ment troops abandoned their arms and soon dis Subsequently, Colonel Soto was arrested and sent on board the Amazonas, accused of having distributed only \$1,000 among his men, retaining the re-

a nitrate warehouse, but it was extinguished by the

The report is confirmed of the fight at san Francisco in which General Vidagran was killed and the rebels In the fight at Iquique, on February 19 about 200 persons were killed. The Warspite gave passage to Callao to 115 persons of different

Altogether the revolutionary party hold twenty-six men-of-war and steam vessels of different classes, while the Government retain only two-the Imperial and the At Antofagasta provisions were so scarce that an g was worth twenty cents, and a jug of water thirty

The Valparaiso "Comercio" reported, on February : "Yesterday the important capture was made o The Valparaiso "Comercio" reported, on February 22: "Vesterday the important capture was made of the rebel A. Edwards, who has farnished the rebel forces with money and who held \$1,000,000 in deposit in a respectable mercantile house. This money, it is supposed, he intended to send on board the rebel squadron, and it will be selzed by the Government."

The French steamship Ville de Belfast, which arrived at Iquique, reports that 800 killed and wounded were the outcome of the fights on Tarapaca pampas.

Charles R. Flint & Co. yesterday received a cable dispatch from Chili saying that the Government, in order to prevent the hombardment of Antifogasta by the insurgent fleet, had withdrawn its troops from that city to Colama. All the rolling stock of the railroad running from Antifogasta to Iquiqui had also been

WARSHIPS GOING TO THE CHILIAN STATION Washington, March 24.—It is the purpose of the Navy Department to have Admiral Brown, in command of the Pacific Station, transfer his flag from the Charleston to the more suitable crusier San Francisco, and to dispatch that vessel to Chili at the arliest possible day. Both vessels are now at Mare I-land, California, and the San Francisco, it is expected, will be ready to sail within two weeks. If there should be need for another vessel in Chilian waters, the Charleston will follow the San Francisco within a fortnight. When Admiral Brown reaches Chili he will relieve Admiral McCann, who will reloin his flagship, the Pensacola.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND COERCION BILL.

London, March 24 .- A deputation of merchants en paged in trade with Newfoundland to-day visited William Henry Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons, for the purpose of urging delay on the part of the Government in pushing through Parliament the bill introduced in the House of Lords last week operative upon Newfoundland the modus vivendi entered into between Great Britain and France relative to the rights of the latter Nation upon that island, which bill is bitterly opposed by the people of Newsindland. After the deputation had presented their arguments in involved class, in question was of great informed them that though the question was of great importance and of the utmost urgency, twenty-six days would clapse between the time the bill was introduced and the time for its second reading, which interval, in his opinion, would afford sufficient time for its opponents to prepare their objections for presentation.

FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH POSTAL SERVICE. London, March 24.—Postmaster-General Raikes, is speaking of his recent action in forbidding the estab lishment of a corps of messenger boys in this city by crivate parties, told a reporter to-day that if he had allowed the district messenger companies to carry out their proposed plans they would seriously infringe on the monopoly of the postal service, as they would soon steal the most profitable part of the postal business, namely, the delivery of short-distance le The Postmasier-General imparted the information that he was engaged in the work of majuring a giganti-scheme for a night and day messenger call and tel-phote service combined, and that this scheme was fa-beyond the dreams or the capacity of the companie-which had hoped to establish a system similar to the

EVICTED CROFTERS RE ENTER THEIR LAND. Edinburgh, March 24.-Dispatches received from Stornoway say that last night a band of about 100 crofters of Lewis Island, the northernmost largest island of the Opter Hebrides, off the west coast of Scotland, of which group Stornoway is the capital, marched from one point of the island to the number of farms were swept clean of fences, other, crossing on their march three lochs, arriving this morning at Orissay Park Forest, from which they had been evicted in order to make room for a deer reserve. The crofters, upon their arrival at the orest, entrenched themselves in the ruins which repesented their former homes, the buildings having b torn down by the proprietor of the land. They have formed a camp, and have announced that they intend to cultivate the land formerly held by them, and that they are prepared to resist by force any attempt that may be made to oust them from the land they have taken possession of.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE HAWAHAN THEONE. San Francisco, Cal., March 24,-Theodore H. Davies, of Honolulu, guardian of Princess Kaiulani, who was recently proclaimed successor to the Hawaiian throne has prepared a statement in reference to the London cable dispatches which have appeared in the papers of this country to the effect that Queen Liliuikalani of this country to the check that Queen Inflational was desirous of setting aside Kalulani's succession in favor of the illegitimate son of her own. He characterizes the report as purely invention, inasmuch as Kainlani has been appointed successor by the decision of Queen Lifnithalani and the House of Nobles, and says the imputation is a cruel and unfounded scandal agrainst the Onion.

ANARCHISTS HOUSES IN ROME RAIDED. Rome, March 24.—The police of this city to-day searched a number of amerchists' houses, and seized papers showing that Italian, French, German and spanish Amerikats are concerting to give their May Day manifesto a revolutionary character,

GENERAL FOSTER IN MADRID. Mndrid, March 24.—General J. W. Foster, the special representative of the United states in the negotiations for a commercial treaty with spain, has arrived here, and has already had a conference with the Ministers.

LORD SALISBURY OFF FOR SAN REMO. London, March 24.-Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, left London to-day for Beaulieu, his new villa at San Remo, Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY IN EAST AFRICA. Rome, March 24.-The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, and Lord Dufferin, the British Minister, have exchanged protocols delimiting the British and Italian sphere in Africa.

A CANADIAN LIBERAL ELECTED. Ottawa, March 24.—Mr. Seriver, the Liberal candidate who ran for Huntington County, was elected yesterday by a majority of 282.

FOR HAISING THE STANDARD OF COOKS.

sessions for several days. The purpose of the organizafessional cooks and to establish schools for teaching scientific and artistic food preparation. The organiza-tion already has 1,300 members and local organiza-tions in a dozen of the principal cities of the country. Its officers include some of the best-known chefs in the

OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE FAIR.

HONDURAS INTERESTED-PLANS OF THE ARMY

Chicago, March 24 .- The committee on co of the World's Fair has made public an abstract of its voluminous report on the programme for the dedimony will be a grand military display, Tuesday, Octoher 11. On the evening of this day it is proposed to give a series of tableaus representing historical facts life of Columbus. Wednesday will be the main At 10 o'clock the troops will form and escort the Pres kept their mitrailleuses busily en ployed. Tremendous destruction followed, and at 10 a. m. fire broke out in they will be greeted by the consolidated bands playing After the forty-eight States, represented by their Governors and staffs, have followed, programme of dedication exercises will be given. In the

the Commission.

The Board of Armwolfficers concluded their work on plans for the Fair to-day. The scheme is surprisingly comprehensive, embracing not only illustrations of the war resources of the country and the methods of manufacture and preparation, but every thing in the line of modern surgery and medicine as well as in the way of means of communication from the flag-signals and carrier pigeons to the latest telegraphic and telephonic inventions, adapted to war purposes.

Albany, March 24 (Special).-The State Bar Asso nded by the commission to revise stituted. At a recent meeting of the State Bar As-sociation resolutions were adopted approving of the resolution offered in the Assembly by Mr. Acker providing for an amendment to the Constitution increasand recommending the passage of appropriate legisla-1801 the proposed ameadance of the number of Justices of the Constitution, increasing the number of Justices of the supreme Court, as embedded in the joint resolution passed by the Legislature in the sessions of 1838 and 1800. These resolutions have been sent as a memorial to the Legislature, and are signed by Edward G. Whitaker, chairman; L. B. Proctor, secretary.

GOV. PECK VETOES A SOLDIERS' HOME BILL. this morning sent a message to the Legislature the bill which appropriates \$50,000 for the support of by the annual encampment of the G. A. R. ernor Peck is himself a member of the G. A. R. The ground for the veto is that the bill does not proporly guard the State in the disbursement of the appropriation.

A MISSING TRENTON MERCHANT. Trenton, N. J., March 24 (Special).-The belief is

dealer, who has been missing since last Friday hundred dollars out of bank and raised sufficient money by means of a mortgage to make the hand \$1,500 or \$2,000. It cannot be found used the money in Trenton.

ONE OF THE RESCUED MINERS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Hazelton, Penn., March 24.-Baseo Frinko, one of tress the survivors of the Jeanesville mine disaster, is dan-gerously ill, and his recovery is doubtful. Frinko, Superintendent Jenkius says that with his three companions, was discharged from the hospital some days ago. Since that time they have been feasted by their friends, and the high living proved too much for Frinko's stomach in its weakened condition. He has been removed to the hospital.

THE STEAMER WILL HAVE TO BE DUG OUT. Red Bank, N. J., March 24 (Special).-The grounding

of the steamer Scabird near Oceanic vesterday morning proves to be more serious than was thought. This morning at high tide every effort was nade to move her, but without success. It is now certain that she will have to be dug out. The vessel is not likely to be seriously damaged.

THE MERRIMAC RAPIDLY RISING.

Lawrence, Mass., March 24.-The Merrimae Rive s rapidly rising, and has reached twenty-three feet, the highest point for years. Over 1,000 operatives are now idle on account of back water stopping the

DAMAGE FROM A PEAIRIE FIRE

Arkansas City, Kan., March 21.-A disastrous pratric fire has occurred twenty miles east of here. A large and barns, and large numbers of cattle and horses perished. It is feared that lives were lost, as a strong

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMER MANHATTAN. Bath, Me., March 24.-The steamer Manhattan 885 tons, which will be placed on the New-York and Portland Line about June 1, was launched to day. She is 250 feet long on the loadwater line, has eighty staterooms, a saloon 121 feet long, a 1,200 horse-power engine, and cost \$100,000.

SOLVING THE MYSTERY OF A JOCKEY'S DEATH. Coroner Drews and his jury vesterday, in the village of Westehester, began the investigation into the cause of body was found on Sunday morning at the Westchester. At first it was supposed that Decker was alited in an accidental manner, but since the finding of the body many have being led to believe that he met death let foul play. Mr. Levins, an undertaker, and Michael Citon, ir., testified to the finding of the body, with the shull crushed in. Charles I White, a liquor-desirt in the body many believe and district that the finding of the body with the shull crushed in. One hundred and thirty-secund-st., New York, testined that

One hundred and thirty-second-st., New York, testified that Decker drank brandy in his place or Saturday night. A young man named Ryan and two young women were also in the place. Decker went away glone.

M. E. Arthur, the conductor of the midnight train for Westelester, testified that Decker get alsorf of his train at the Hailem River Station. Decker fell asleep in one of the forward cars, and when the witness went to him to take his ticket he had to shake Decker, and when the of the forward cars, and when the witness went to him to take his ticket he had to shake Decker, and when the latter roused up he seemed in a dazed condition. When the train reached Baychester Decker got up and seemed to have recovered from his dazed condition. The witness saw another man, carrying a bundle, get of the train at this station. He understood that this man worked for this station. Its unactions that this man worked for J. M. Waterbury. When the train never away Decker was standing on the platform in front of the depot. This was the last seen of him alive. The inquest was adjourned until next Saturday.

NO LIGHT ON THE MILLBURN MYSTERY.

The inquest in the case of the man supposed to be Albert Erger was resumed at Millburn, L. I., yesterday, by Coroner Horton. Nothing new was elicited. The inquest was adjourned until April 13. It does not seem probable that the man, whoever he may have been, was murdered in the swamp. If he had lain there from Janu-ary 10 until the time he was found his clothing would ary 10 until the time he was found his criting wo have been much more discolored it is thought. Besie t is believed if the body had lain there that length time the clothing would have been frozen to the ground.

It seems altogether more likely that the man was murdered in some other part of Millburn, and the body concealed until decomposition had advanced, and it was then

AN ANSWER FROM PARNELL. | subjects that would be referred to the Commission for its first annual convention yesterday, will continue its subjects that would be referred to the Commission for its first annual convention yesterday, will continue its mandant selfridge, and later made a tour of the yard. | EVERYTHING AILS THE BANK

THE STORY OF A PERUVIAN GIRL.

BEATEN OVER THE HEAD WITH A SHOE BY

THE WIFE OF CONSUL-GENERAL QUINTANA.

A young girl whose raven black hair, brown, almost copper-colored, face and soiled garments were covered with blood that flowed from several wounds in her head rushed out of the apartmenthouse No. 102 West Eighty-fourth-st., at about 7:30 o'clock Monday evening. The janitor tried to stop her while he asked her where she was going, but she answered him a few words in broken English and dashed into the street. She ran a few blocks to the house of Annie O'Brien, a semant whom she had met at the Catholic church which treatment and hard usage that the woman took her station. There Agent Barkley, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, took charge of her and took her to the headquarters of the society, at Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-ave.

The clotted blood was washed from the hair and face of the girl, clean garments were put on her, and the wounds on her head were dressed. There were three scalp wounds, one of them over an inch long, from which most of the blood had flowed. Besides, the girl's head was swollen in several places where blows had been struck which were not sufficient to break the skin. The child's body also had numerous bruises on it, some of them being nearly healed and others evidently of

The girl was Maria Feborscia, fourteen years a native of Pern, who had lived with the family of Juan Quintana, Consul-General of Peru at this city, at the house in Eighty-fourth-st. The child could not speak many words of English, but she was able to make her hearers understand that she had for some time been subjected to extremely harsh treatment by Mrs. Quintana, and that she was kept by the Consul-General as a slave, he having paid her mother \$300 for her. The girl said that her mistress had told her on Monday evening to button her, Mrs. Quintana's, shoe. The girl declares she could not find a buttoner, whereupon the woman beat her over the head with

Yesterday morning the girl was brought before Justice Divver in the Harlem Police Court. Mr. Quintana was present, but his wife was not, as she is ill. The case was adjourned, the girl being placed in the care of the society. No charge of assault was preferred against Mrs. Quintana, as her condition is such that she will not be able to leave the house for some time. In all probability Maria will remain in the custody of Mr. Gerry's society, and there the case will rest,

Last evening a man who has spert much time in Peru visited Maria at the society's headquarters and had a talk with her. She is fourteen years old and is descended from the mountain Indians of Peru, although there is also Spanish blood in her veins. She talks a native Peruvian dialect. Her features and complexion are decidedly Indian. She says that her father is dead and that her

lifer features and complexion are decidedly Indian. She says that her father is dead and that her mother is poor. She was born at Pachacayo, near Lama, Peru. She said that her master had never sent her to school, and that her mistress sometimes beat her with a stick.

Mr. Quintana called at the society's office yestershy morning and offered to send the girl back to Peru. He did not deny that his wife had beaten the girl. At first he said he had bought her, but he afterward declared that he meant to say that he had brought her to this country. He denied having paid her mother \$3.00 for her. From information in the possession of E. Fellows Jenkins, superintendent of the society, it seems that the Consul-General agreed to pay the mother that sum, but failed to keep his bargain. Mr. Quintana declared that the girl was impudent to his wife and refused to obey her. Thereupon the mistress chastised her. He said that five years ago he did give the girl's her \$3.00, but not in payment for her child, who remained at home hearly two years after that time. He says that the mother was gliad to have the girl placed in the hands of a good family. He brought her to the United States eighteen months ago. He had often found Maria impudent before, and six months ago wanted to send her back to Peru. There were no slaves in Peru, he declared.

Whether the Consul-tieneral paid Mrs. Feborscia, \$3.00 for her child or not. Maria was certainly treated as nearly like a slave as well could be. She was not sent to school, had to wait on the mistress, attend the three little children, and besides was often badly beaten, sometimes with a slick, superintendent Jenkius says that the society has

Superintendent Jenkuis says that the sorbity has found in soveral cases that girls were brought to this country from the West Indies or South America as slaves. It was difficult to prove that they had actually been bought, but they were slaves in reality, and some of them had no doubt been pur-

A BRIG WRECKED AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, N. J., March 24 (Special).—Patrolman Rindquist, of the Long Branch Life Saving Station, at ; 4:30 a, m., to-day discovered a vessel on the Bar, a hts crew, with the life-saving apparatus, t bluff abreast of the stranded vessel, which was after ward found to be the brig Joseph Vanigan. Two mer were soon discovered lying on the besch. They were found to be Captain Lyons, of the ill fated vessel, and Frank Ashton, the colored steward, who had jumped in the surf when the vessel struck, and who reached the the surf when the vesser strices, and who reseased the shore exhausted. Thomas Lawrence, a sallor, who also jumped overboard was drowned. A life-line was soon shot over the Vanigan, and the seven men sell on board were rescued by the breeches tooy. The saved are William Lyons, captain; Felix McCon-ley, mate; William Henderson, Albert Edward Paces, eseph Badrite, Albert Gilts Col, John Sullivan, Arthur

, colored cabin-boy; Frank Ashton, steward. The Vanigan was built in 1840 at Pwliheli, Wales; and re-built in 1866. Her tonnage under deck is 177.97. She is owned by Robert Gillies, of Liverpool, and was bound from Jamaica, W. L. with 168 tons of logwood consigned to Benckendorff, Bergen & Co., Havre. The captain says he put in for Sandy Hook on account of stress of weather, and supposed himself further north than Long Branch. The brig now lies broadside on, with an off-shore heel, which is against her. If the weather is good, the vessel and cargo may be saved. The cargo is estimated to be worth \$45,000.

AN ALLEGED CORNER IN MAY WHEAT.

Chicago, March 24.—An afternoon paper says that there have been rumors on the Board of Trade for two or three months' to the effect that a corner was be-ing worked in May wheat, the cornerers having began to buy when the price was about 93 or 94 cents; but that the deal has been so quietly worked-if there be me-that it has been absolutely impossible to determine the names of the persons connected with it. Rumor variously pointed to a combination of Chicago and New-York men, and to a clique of Chicago people exclusively. It is held that many of the buying orders have come from New York, and chiefly through com mission houses here connected by private wire with Wall Street. The purchases of the manipulators, the paper continues, must now be high up in the million bespite the denals or those who are alleged to intersted, the idea has become general on the Bothat the wheat market is being manipulated.

THE TRIAL OF CASEY'S MURDERERS.

Sioux Falls, S. D., March 24.-United Stafes Marshall Fry, of this city, has made a formal demand upon Captain Somers, of Fort Meade, to surrender the two loux Indians-Plenty Horses and Leaves-His-Wifewho were recently indicted for murdering Lieutenant somers replied by stating that he considered the Indians prisoners of war and refused to surrender them. The Government civil officers of this State have informed the authorities at Washington of the determination of Captain Somers and requested that a temand be made upon the War Department for the demand be made upon the war Department for the surrender of the Indians. The United States Marshal is determined, if it is in his power, to give the Indians a trial in the United States District Court, which con-venes in Sioux Falls April 10.

MR. SOLEY AT CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

Boston, March 24.—The Assistant Secretary of the lavy, J. R. Soley, visited the Navy Yard at markestown to-day. He was received by the marines n full dress, drawn up in line at present arms. soley was driven to the commandant's office, where he was received by Captain Selfridge and the heads of departments. A salute of fifteen guns was fired,

NEW-JEESEY METHODISTS FOR PROHIBITION Trenton, N. J., March 24 (Special).-The New n will be remembered for the spirited character of its debates and for the bitterness of many of the speeches. A resolution was introduced to day con demning the Legislature for passing the County Li cense Board act. The debate on this lasted for hour. The Rev. J. L. Sody offered a substitute, which declared uncompromising opposition to the license system, and represented the conference to be "in favor of that political party that will incorporate party platform the principle of prohibition of the liquor traffic." Mr. Sody, in speaking on ostitute, said the action of the conterence had been too indefinite; it was time that they should come this issue, whether by third party or not. J. R. Thompson said the Church was divided on this question, and it was only because the ministry was diwided. James Rogers declared that both parties were as "rotten as h—" on the rum question. He is from Burlington County, and he charged that Senator Carter, who is looked upon as the advocate of the temperance people in the Senate, was elected by the rum element. He was a warden in the church, and yet elected by the rum element. The substitute was finally adopted by a unanimous vote. It practically pledges the conference to the Prohibition party.

NEW YORK AND THE DRESSED BEEF TRADE.

Chicago, March 24.-Regarding a dispatch from New-York to the effect that steps were being taken by S. W. Allerton, of Chicago; D. W. Sherman and E. W. Tabor, of New-York, and J. J. Martin and W. M. Fuller, of Philadelphia, to transfer the dressed-beet trade from Chicago to the Eastern scalloard, Mr. Allerton says: "Yes, we have engaged in the business in the East. I went last year to Europe and found that the beef killed at New-York was in better condition than that shipped from Chicago. We built a year ago Philadelphia an abattoir and are constructing another large one in that city. We can deliver dressed beef in the old country at a lower rate than if the cattle were alive."

At P. D. Armour's office it was said: "Chicago is the natural centre of the cattle district of the United states. New-York and Philadelphia cannot change prime condition. It can be no better if shipped from New York, or even if slaughtered and packed in Lon-

don."

Mr. Veeder, the attorney of Swift & Co., one of the largest shippers of dressed beef in Chicago, said: "There's nothing in that scheme. It's a big 'blaff' by the Peansylvania lines to catch the dressed-beef men. Those lines want to handle the dressed beef business. That's all there is in it."

HEARING ON MR. CORBIN'S PROPOSITION. Concord, N. H., March 24.-The House Judiciar

emmittee gave a public hearing at 2 o'clock this after

soon to Austin Corbin, upon his proposition to pay \$1,000,000 for the State's interest in the Concord Rail ond. Wayne McVengh, of Philadelphia, and H. G. sargent, of Concord, were present as counsel for Mr Mr. Sargent made the opening statement, port, recommending that the Legislature accept ad Company no interest should be po upon the deficiency in dividends less than 10 per seeived by the stockholders from 1841 to 1867 question of interest was the only matter involved in connection with the subject of accepting this proposition. He asked that the offer be accepted as made, if there was any doubt about the legal aspect of the question of interest, it should be submitted to the supreme Court. If there was any doubt as to the policy of accepting the proposition, it should be reterred to the people.

This evening Mr. MacVeach spoke. He contended that under the charter the state reserved the right to take the road upon payment of deficiencies in dividends below 10 per cent; that stockholders were not entitled to compound interest upon deficiencies; that it was the duty of the Legislature to use advantage of Mr. Cortin's pioposition in the interest of the people of the Mate, and any legal questions in connection with the subject should be referred to the supreme Court.

Mr. Corbin said his offer was made in good faith and that he would be willing, if the interest be put up at auction, to take his chances with other competitors.

Chicago, March 24 .- A dispatch from Shelbyville, was seen yesterday to enter houses where the men hap-Finally he entered the house of R. D. Flattz and asked for hot coffee and his dinner. Mrs. Flattz ordered him to leave the house. He refused to go and began abusig her. She then called for help, when her husband heard her cries and rushed to her rescue. Flaitz procured a revolver and put the man under the jail where night a mob of over 500 men surrounded the jail where he was locked up and demanded the prisoner. The through a back alley he was seized by the mob, who took him to the bridge. Here a rope was procured and ross the man's almost bare neck. Finally he down almost exhausted, but with life enough to

MAJOR M'KINLEY IN BOSTON.

Boston, March 24.-Major McKinley is in Boston as the guest of his cousts, Police Commissioner William M. Osborac, At 12:30 this afternoon an informal ecception was given him by the directors of the Home Market Club, in their rooms in Bedford-st. At 2 o'clock the club gave Major McKinley an informal lincheon at Young's hotel. Among those present were Alanzen W. Feard, Collector of the Port; exovernors William Claffin and John D. Long; William Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club. Reverly K. Moore, beasurer of the club. Polis Cuminssioner Osborne, J. R. Leeson, George A. Marden Statz Trensurer; John Hopewell, jr., Pavid Hall Ric Francis W. Breed, O. H. Samson, Jonathan A. Lane A. B. Wentworth, D. A. Farquhar and Weston Lewis.

A YOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 24 (special).-Word has been received that Robert L. Jones, son of J. M. W. Jones, head of the well-known printing house, committed suicide in the City of Mexico while delirious. lones went to Mexico three weeks ago. A week ago Mr. Jones received word that his son was ill wit malignant diphtheria. He telegraphed Minister Ryan, asking him to do all he could for the young man. In a few days a telegram was received from Mr. Ryan saying that the young man, who had in imeanting been removed to the American Hospital the City of Mexico, had shot 'minself in a fit delirum due to his sickness. He was an according to the control of the control

KANSAS FARMERS NOT SO POOR AS PAINTED.

Topeka, Kan., March 24.-The Railroad Commioners have made their first tour of examination in he ten Kansas counties for which money was appro priated to purchase seed-grain, and have returned to his city to-day. It is estimated that 20,000 bushels of spring wheat will supply seed to those who stand in the most argent need. There were 340 applicants for aid to Judge Humphrey, of Hayes City, Ellis County. After an examination, Judge Humphrey found only twenty who were in actual need of aid from the state. Graham, seward and Meade counties yet remain to by are in a much better condition than they were re-ported to be.

SAND COLLECTING ABOUT THE GALENA.

New Eedford, Mass., March 24.-Wreckers sounded in the hold of the Galena on Gay Head yesterday, and found four feet more of water in her hold than ther found four feet more of water in her hold than there is around the vessel, showing that the embankment of sand about her is constantly increasing.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., March 24.—The tug W. S. Stater, which arrived here this evening, reports that the Trama, ashore at Cuttyhunk, has been broken in two by the heavy weather of the last few days. No work has been done on the Galeia since March 20 on account of bad weather. Lieutenant Commander George M. Book arrived at Gay Head to-day, and relieved Lieutenant Commander ficknell, who has been called to Washington.

A DRY GOODS FIRM GOES UNDER.

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.-Anderson, Green co., dealers in wholesale drygoods, notions, etc., this city, failed to-day, limblifties about \$175,000. said the assets will cover the liabilities. Inability to make collections is the cause.

CRICKET TOUR TO ENGLAND ABANDONED. Philadelphia, March 24.-The proposed visit of an all America cricket team to England this summer has been abandoned, owing to the inability of the manager, Mr. E. H. Crowhurst, to secure a superior team.

ASTONISHING CONDITION OF THE WASHING-TON BANK.

THE EXAMINER SAYS THAT UTTER DISREGARD

OF BUSINESS PRINCIPLES MARKED THE

The doors of the Washington National Bank; in the Washington Building, at No. 1 Broadway, were shut yesterday in accordance with the deession of National Bank Examiner A. B. Hepburn, after a preliminary examination of its affairs, made by him at the instance of Sidell Tilghman, of Tilghman, Rowland & Co., a prominent Stock Exchange firm, who is one of the directors. Mr. Hepburn was not able to give the entire day to attendance at the bank, but his deputies were busily engaged in examining the books, and late in the afternoon Mr. Hepburn made public a statement caustically criticising the management of the institution. His report went to Edward S. Lacy, Controller of the Currency, last night, and the appointment of a receiver will probably be announced to-day. The capital of the bank is impaired to an extent of at least 50 per cent, but the protection of the depositors seems to be assured by the wealth of the stockholders, among whom is said to be Cornelius Vanderbilt.

In some respects the failure presents most remarkable features. The president, Evan G. Sherman, is charged with the most reckless and unbusinesslike methods in making loans on securities which were practically worthless, and in permitting and cancelling overdrafts on the part of certain individuals. A flagrant instance of recklessness in lending was the loan of \$10,000 to Captain Francis L. Norton, who put to sea in a steam lifeboat of his invention, with his wife, about three months ago, and who has never been heard from. Captain Norton was the organizer of the Norton Naval Construction Dressed beef from Chicago reaches Europe in and Shipbuilding Company, which has an office in the Weiles Building, at No. 18 Broadway. The security furnished was stock of the lifeboat company, a security not commonly recognized as gilt-edged" in financial circles.

The larger part of the impairment of the bank's capital is ascribed by Director Tilghman to the overdrafts allowed to John S. Silver, who achieved notoriety as one of the directors of the American Loan and Trust Company, when that institution was compelled to go to the wall. Mr. Silver, according to the statements given out by Director Tilghman, was able to deposit any draft on an out-of-town bank in his account at the Washington, and without waiting until it was collected have his checks immediately certified to any extent that did not overdraw his account as strengthened by the deposited drafts. The drafts of Mr. Silver were sent to the out-of-town banks for collection with instructions not to "protest" them if they were not paid. The result is that Mr. Silver's account at the Washington Bank is said to be overdrawn \$63,000. Mr. Silver is a member of the firm of Burns, Silver & Co., manufacturers of car-springs at Bridgeport, Conn. He is president of the Sumter, Charleston and Northern Railroad, a road not generally known to railway men, and said to consist of a strip of 100 miles somewhere in "Darkest South Carolina." He was made president of the Decatur, Chesapeake and New-Orleans Railroad when the American Loan and Trust Company found that its advances to the construction company building that road needed protection. Mr. Silver's financial transactions with the American Loan and Trust Company have never been explained to the public, but it was said yesterday that his loans from that concern before its collapse have been fully secured. Mr. Silver could not be found at his office in the Borcel Building nor could any one be found to explain his position. Surprise was expressed yesterday by several financial men that he could have obtained the credit which he commar ded at the Washington Bank. Yesterday a udgment was entered against him for \$9,786 in favor of Adolfo Hegewisch, receiver of the United States Rolling Stock Company, a corpstation which suspended in ber because it could not realize its assets. It is allered that Mr. Silver dorsed" a note for \$9,596, made by the Decatur

1891, suit was begun against him as indorser. In connection with recent developments an incident at the Stock Exchange is of interest. A broker sold 300 shares of the stock of the Louisville, Texas and St. Louis Railroad Company, breaking the price from about 15a16, the last protation, to 5. At the latter figure 200 shares were purchased by a broker, who a few moments afterward sold the stock out at 10. He cleared \$1,000 by the transaction, and his fellow-brokers hailed him as the next president of the Stock Evenange. It was stated by a person who should know the facts that the 300 shares sold were the

and Nashville Improvement Company, dated

October 4, 1890, payable in sixty days, to the order

of the Rolling Stock Company for ears furnished.

The note went to protest, and on February 19,

property of Mr. Silver. The statement made by Mr. Tilghman shows that there is another creditor of the Washington Bank to the amount of \$42,000, of which only \$7,000 is secured by collateral. This name is carefully concealed.

THE BANK EXAMINER'S STATEMENT. Mr. Henburn's statement of the bank's affairs is

as follows:

on Saturday last, at the request of Mr. Tappen, I went with him to the Washington National Bank, where we with him to the Washington National Bank, where we made an informal examination of all the assets of the tenk and reached the conclusion that there was an important of capital of the bank on account of losses upon its leans and investments to the amount of \$75,000. This amount Mr. Tilchman and Mr. Granger proposed on Monday to make good. We were assured by the cashier, Mr. Granger, that the item due from banks contained only legitimats collections. The pending question was whether it was safe for the Gallatin Bank to continue to clear for the Washington. In view of the forthcoming \$75,000 Mr. Tappen thought it was, and the matter was allowed to stand over Monday awaiting developments.

On Monday morning further examination disclosed the fact that there was a large loss probably in the item dua from tanks. That amount, the item due from banks, is one in which crookedness is usually found, if crookedness saists in a bank. It is a something that we always wrifts in making examinations by taking a list of the amounts claimed to be due from each particular bank and verifying the amounts by correspondence with each was to the way. It will be miscessary to do that now before we

and verifying the parent by correspondence with each

collections, sent them forward to the places where payable, marked them no protest, and instructed the correspondent bank to hold them, subject to the orders of the Washington National Bank. At the same time they certified the checks of their depositors against these collections them received and sent forward. With checks received and sent forward. received and sent forward. With checks received and sent forward under such instructions, notice of payment is the only notice which the bank could receive. All checks not paid thus stood to the credit of these depositors, held in various places, from Bridgeport to Denver. Items of this amount were allowed thus to stand extending back, in cases, hearly two months. On Saturday all these items appeared upon the books as legitimate items due from banks. The amount of these items approximates \$08,000, as it appears from the books, aithough I stall you feel coundent of the amount until verified by corre-

I have mailed to each bank over the signature of the Controller a letter asking them to write up the a current, complete, and return the same to me. will be an apparent loss to this bank from various sources of \$118,248.73. This, of course, is estimated, but it will the stockholders entitled to a dividend of 50 per cent. However that may be, I think it safe to say that depositors will be paid in full, in any event, for under the National Banking Law the stockholders are liable to an assessment equal to the amount of their stock, which will thus contribute \$300,000 more, if necessary, to protect

No one thing alls the bank, but everything, security for loans, loans to parties of notorious im-pecuniosity and utter disregard for the most ordinary business and banking principles characterized the management